



South Carolina Commission on Higher Education

Residency Workshop

Agenda

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| 9:30am | Welcome |
| 9:35am | Review of the Regulation and Scenarios |
| 10:15am | Current Issues/Questions |
| 11:15am | Adjourn |
| 11:30am | Scholarship and Grant Workshop |

*** After the final workshop, a copy of this presentation can be found on the CHE website ***

Notes of Interest

- CHE will place special emphasis on sections of the regulation that we have produced multiple inquiries from institutions, families and public officials.
- Much of this emphasis will come in the form of scenarios for you to consider. Please note that the institutional names and locations of the scenarios have been changed. However, if you recognize the scenario, please allow others a chance to provide insight.
- We will allow more time for discussion on certain sections if needed. However, please be mindful that we may need to move on from a topic in order to ensure the entire workshop is covered.
- Please note that this regulation is in place for 2014-15 academic year. Any changes to current regulation would not take effect prior to Summer 2015.

Review of Residency Regulation

Section 62-600

Rates of Tuition and Fees

- A. Resident classification is an essential part of tuition and fee determination, admission regulations, scholarship eligibility, and other relevant policies of the state. It is important that institutions have fair and equitable regulations that can be administered consistently and are sensitive to the interests of both students and the state.

What this means?

Each institution is responsible for making residency decisions according to guidelines provided by CHE. Institutions should take into account that they should be fair and consistent in their decisions.

62-602. Definitions

N. “Resident” for tuition and fee purposes is defined as an independent person who has abandoned all prior domiciles and has been domiciled in South Carolina continuously for at least twelve months immediately preceding the first day of class of the term for which resident classification is sought and for whom there is an absence of domiciliary evidence in other states or countries, notwithstanding other provisions of the Statute.

What does this Mean?

The twelve month residency period starts when the independent person establishes the intent to become a South Carolina resident per Section 62-605.

62-603 Citizens and Permanent Residents

62-603. Citizens and Permanent Residents.

A. Independent persons who have **physically resided and been domiciled in South Carolina for twelve continuous months** immediately preceding the date the classes begin for the semester for which resident status is claimed may qualify to pay in state tuition and fees. **The twelve month residency period starts when the independent person establishes the intent to become a South Carolina resident per Section 62- 605 entitled “Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a South Carolina Domiciliary.” The twelve month residency period cannot start until the absence of indicia in other states is proven.** Absences from the State during the twelve month period may affect the establishment of permanent residence for tuition and fee purposes.

B. The resident status of a dependent person is based on the resident status of the person who provides more than half of the dependent person’s support and claims or, only in the case of those individuals who are supported by family members who do not earn enough reportable income for taxation purposes, qualifies to claim the dependent person as a dependent for federal income tax purposes. **Thus, the residence and domicile of a dependent person shall be presumed to be that of their parent, spouse, or guardian.**

62-605. Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a S.C. Domiciliary

C. For independent persons or the parent, spouse, or guardian of dependent persons, examples of intent to become a South Carolina resident may include, although any single indicator may not be conclusive, the following indicia:

- (1) Statement of full-time employment;
- (2) Designating South Carolina as state of legal residence on military record;
- (3) Possession of a valid South Carolina driver's license, or if a non-driver, a South Carolina identification card. Failure to obtain this within 90 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility until a South Carolina driver's license is obtained;

62-605. Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a S.C. Domiciliary

- (4) Possession of a valid South Carolina vehicle registration card.
Failure to obtain this within 45 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility until the applicant obtains a South Carolina vehicle registration card;
- (5) Maintenance of domicile in South Carolina;
- (6) Paying South Carolina income taxes as a resident during the past tax year, including income earned outside of South Carolina from the date South Carolina domicile was claimed;
- (7) Ownership of principal residence in South Carolina; and
- (8) Licensing for professional practice (if applicable) in South Carolina.

D. The absence of indicia in other states or countries is required before the student is eligible to pay in-state rates.

Scenario

- I have been a resident of South Carolina for the past 4 years. My daughter is enrolled at a technical college in the Midlands and has applied for in-state tuition but has been denied. She has been living with me and attending classes since August of 2013. I have changed my Driver's License, car plates and motorcycle over to South Carolina. I registered my three cars in August 2010 when I arrived here in SC, but allowed my other child to use my motorcycle while staying behind in Texas. I was able to register the motorcycle in South Carolina in March of 2014. First let me say that my job takes me out of state repairing Nuclear reactors and power plants in general. I've worked at the Bamberg Nuclear Station as well as a Nuclear Plant in Russia and plants around the world. I work for an engineering firm out of New Orleans but my residence is South Carolina. I own a home in SC. I pay property taxes, state income taxes, my car and motorcycle are registered in South Carolina plus I am a voter in South Carolina. I love it here and would not think of moving anywhere. Even when working out of state I still come home to South Carolina once a month. Is there any reason that she should be denied instate tuition?

Answer

- Not eligible. The motorcycle was not registered within 45 days of establishing domicile. All vehicles will need to meet the 45 day requirement to ensure the 12 month clock begins at date of domicile.

Scenario

- (Institution) “I have a student who established a rental agreement in South Carolina on 02/15/13. In March his out-of-state DL was suspended before he could obtain his SC DL. When everything was settled legally, he was not eligible to obtain his South Carolina DL until 05/07/14. He has other documents to prove residency. Is the fact that he was legally unable to obtain a SC DL within the 90 day period a barrier to earn residency?”

Answer

- Yes, the out-of-state license is a barrier. After speaking with the SC DMV, it was communicated to CHE that for their purposes, a suspended license is considered the same as an active license. Often times, the suspended license carriers certain fines that must be paid before the suspension is lifted. As long as these fines remain, the DMV will not issue a SC DL to the individual. The suspended license is considered a tie another State, and must be severed before intent to be a SC resident can be established.

62-602 Definitions

D. "Domicile" is defined as the true, fixed, principal residence and place of habitation. It shall indicate the place where a person intends to remain, or to where one expects to return upon leaving without establishing a new domicile in another state. For purposes of this section, one may have only one legal domicile. One is presumed to abandon automatically an old domicile upon establishing a new one. Housing provided on an academic session basis for students at institutions shall be presumed not to be a place of principal residence, as residency in such housing is by its nature temporary.

Scenario

- “At our institution, we require students to produce a minimum of two documents to prove residency. I have an independent student who has filed SC taxes in 2012 and 2013. He has had both a SC DL and SC vehicle registration for over 2 years. However, he moved into a residence without establishing a formal rental agreement. He is disabled and is receiving a SC disability benefits at this time.
- If this student can provide documentation from where he has paid rent for the past year, would that be acceptable to show established domicile? If not, can we still work with the 2012 and 2013 SC taxes, SC DL, and SC vehicle registration?”

62-603 Citizens and Permanent Residents

C. In the case of divorced or separated parents, the resident status of the dependent person may be based on the resident status of the parent who claims the dependent person as a dependent for tax purposes; **or**
based on the resident status of the parent who has legal custody or legal joint custody of the dependent person; **or**
based on the resident status of the person who makes payments under a court order for child support **and** at least the cost of his/her college tuition and fees.

What does this mean

- There are three ways that a child of divorced or legally separated parents can gain instate tuition and fees:
 1. The SC parent is a resident and claims the child on taxes; or
 2. There is a joint custody agreement and one of the parents is a SC resident; or
 3. The SC resident parent is responsible for paying court ordered child support AND the cost of college.

Examples of Documentation for Verification

- Document of legal separation
- Divorce Decree showing custodial agreement.
- Copies of income taxes.
- Copies of legal documentation of child support and determination of who shall pay cost of college.

Note: Documents from a notary public do not count as examples for verification

62-606. Maintaining Residence

- (1) Continuing to use a South Carolina permanent address on all records;
- (2) Maintaining South Carolina driver's license;
- (3) Maintaining South Carolina vehicle registration;
- (4) Satisfying South Carolina resident income tax obligation.

Individuals claiming permanent residence in South Carolina are liable for payment of income taxes on their total income from the date that they established South Carolina residence. This includes income earned in another state or country (ex. Individual who crosses state lines to work daily).

62-606. Maintaining Residence

B. Active duty members of the United States Armed Forces and their dependents are eligible to pay in state tuition and fees as long as they continuously claim South Carolina as their state of legal residence during their military service. Documentation will be required in all cases to support this claim. South Carolina residents who change their state of legal residence while in the military lose their South Carolina resident status for tuition and fee purposes.

Notes

- This is typically your group that is stationed out of State
- Looking for LES specifically here

62-609 Exceptions

- A. Persons in the following categories qualify to pay in-state tuition and fees without having to establish a permanent home in the state for twelve months. Persons who qualify under any of these categories must meet the conditions of the specific category on or before the first day of class of the term for which payment of in-state tuition and fees is requested. Please note that these individuals do not automatically qualify for State Scholarships and Grants.

62-609 Exceptions

- (1). “Military Personnel and their Dependents”: Members of the United States Armed Forces who are permanently assigned in South Carolina on active duty and their dependents are eligible to pay in state tuition and fees. When such personnel are transferred from the State, their dependents may continue to pay in state tuition and fees as long as they are continuously enrolled. Such persons (and their dependents) may also be eligible to pay in state tuition and fees as long as they are continuously enrolled after their discharge from the military, provided they have demonstrated an intent to establish a permanent home in South Carolina and they have resided in South Carolina for a period of at least twelve months immediately preceding their discharge. Military personnel who are not stationed in South Carolina and/or former military personnel who intend to establish South Carolina residency must fulfill the twelve month “physical presence” requirement for them or their dependents to qualify to pay in state tuition and fees.

What does this mean

- Active duty military members stationed in SC and their dependents are eligible for instate tuition and fees. When they are transferred away, their dependents can maintain instate tuition and fee status as long as they remain continuously enrolled.

Military Change Adjustment a few years ago (FYI) – For Transfers – Act No. 133 of 2012

SECTION 59-112-50. Tuition rates for military personnel and their dependents.

(A) “.... In the event of a transfer, the receiving institution shall verify the decision made by the student's previous institution in order to certify the student's eligibility for in-state tuition rates. It is the responsibility of the transferring student to ensure that all documents required to verify both the previous and present residency decisions are provided to the institution...”

* CHE will incorporate this language into the regulation

Scenario

“We have a student who has applied to State College as a transfer student – he previously attended College B and paid in-state fees because his father was on active duty assignment in SC. He has not missed a major semester, but now his father is no longer on active duty in SC. I know if he is continuously enrolled at the same school without a formal application process he would be okay, but if he is transferring that would be a formal admissions process and he would lose her eligibility, correct?”

Answer

- No. Because of the Act 133, and the fact that the student did not break enrollment by not attending during a Fall or Spring term, State College only needs to verify that College B made the right decision by awarding instate tuition to the student. The student must provide State College with all documentation provided to College B at the time of initial college enrollment. If State College verifies that College B made the correct decision, then the student will remain eligible. Where the father is stationed at this point does not matter.

62-609 Exceptions Continued

(2) **“Faculty and Administrative Employees with Full-Time Employment and their Dependents:”** Full-time faculty and administrative employees of South Carolina state-supported colleges and universities and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees.

Note: The dependent does not have to attend the same SC Institution as their parent or guardian.

62-609 Exceptions Continued

(3) **“Retired Persons and their Dependents:”**

Retired persons who are receiving a pension or annuity who reside in South Carolina and have been domiciled in South Carolina as prescribed in the Statute for less than a year may be eligible for in-state rates if they maintain residence and domicile in this State. Persons on terminal leave who have established residency in South Carolina may be eligible for in-state rates even if domiciled in the State for less than one year if they present documentary evidence from their employer showing they are on terminal leave. The evidence should show beginning and ending dates for the terminal leave period and that the person will receive a pension or annuity when he/she retires.

62-609 Exceptions Cont'd

(4) **“Residents with Full-Time Employment and their Dependents:”** Persons who reside, are domiciled, and are full-time employed in the State and who continue to work full-time until they meet the twelve-month requirement and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees, provided that they have taken steps to establish a permanent home in the State. Steps an independent person must take to establish residency in South Carolina are listed in section 62-605 entitled (“Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a South Carolina Domiciliary”).

62-602.(F) Full time employment

“Full-time employment” is defined as employment that consists of at least thirty seven and one half hours a week on a single job in a full-time status. However, a person who works less than thirty seven and one half hours a week but receives or is entitled to receive full time employee benefits shall be considered to be employed full-time if such status is verified by the employer. A person who meets the eligibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act must present acceptable evidence that they satisfy their prescribed employment specifications in order to qualify as having full-time employment.

Examples of Documentation for Verification

- Copies of pay stubs – Evidence based on an income stream
- W-2
- Current letter of full-time employment or part-time enrollment with full-time benefits

Note: Two part-time jobs do NOT equal one full-time job

Full-time Employment Scenario

- A family is relocating to South Carolina in June 2014. The family will obtain a SC DL and register all vehicles in SC as of July 2014. The father is a vacuum salesman for a company based out of Virginia, but he is responsible for a territory in the South that includes the entire State of SC. Can this family use the full-time employment scenario? If your answer is “no”, then why not? If it is “yes” then how?

Scenario

“I am considering moving to SC and attending school with the desire of making it my permanent home. I am a disabled person and will purchase a home in SC once I decide to move. I will be obtaining a SC driver's license and vehicle registration upon moving.

Due to the fact that I cannot work due to my disability and desire to attend school to keep myself busy but have the above factors, would I qualify for in-state tuition?”

Answer

Provided all documents reflect intent to be a SC resident, and proof of disability is presented by the student, the full-time employment exception could be applied here. Individuals meeting requirements of ADA can qualify, even if they are not working full-time.

62-602. Definitions

“Independent Person” is defined as one in his/her majority (eighteen years of age or older) or an emancipated minor, whose predominant source of income is his/her own earnings or income from employment, investments, or payments from trusts, grants, scholarships, commercial loans, or payments made in accordance with court order. An independent person must provide more than half of his or her support during the twelve months immediately prior to the date that classes begin for the semester for which resident status is requested. An independent person cannot be claimed as a dependent or exemption on the federal tax return of his or her parent, spouse, or guardian For the year in which resident status is requested.

Sample Tests for Independence

- Does applicant have a Domicile in his/her name?
- Is applicant being claimed on someone else's taxes as a dependent?
- Can the applicant meet the 51% of cost of attendance for your college/university?

62-602. Definitions

“Dependent Person” is defined as one whose predominant source of income or support is from payments from a parent, spouse, or guardian, who claims the dependent person on his/her federal income tax return. In the case of those individuals who are supported by family members who do not earn enough reportable income for taxation purposes, a dependent person can be defined as one who qualifies as a dependent or exemption on the federal income tax return of the parent, spouse, or guardian...”

Tests for a Qualifying Relative

- The person cannot be your qualifying child or the qualifying child of any other taxpayer.
- The person either (a) must be related to you or (b) must live with you all year as a member of your household (and your relationship must not violate local law).
- The person's gross income for the year must be less than \$3,900.
- You must provide more than half of the person's total support for the year.
- The dependent must be a citizen or resident alien of the United States, Canada, or Mexico

SC CODE OF LAWS SECTION 59-112-30 and Section 62-607 Effect of change of residency.

59-112-30 C. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, any dependent person who has been domiciled with his family in South Carolina for a period of not less than three years immediately prior to his enrollment may enroll in a state-supported institution of higher learning at the in-state rate and may continue to be enrolled at such rate even if the parent, spouse or guardian upon whom he is dependent moves his domicile from this State.

62-607 Effect of Change of Residency

- A. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, any dependent person of a legal resident of this state who has been domiciled with his/her family in South Carolina for a period of not less than three years and whose family's domicile in this state is terminated immediately prior to his/her enrollment may enroll at the in state rate. Any dependent person of a legal resident of this state who has been domiciled with his/her family in South Carolina for a period of not less than three years and whose family's domicile in this state is terminated after his/her enrollment may continue to receive in state rates, however, a student must continue to be enrolled and registered for classes (excluding summers) in order to maintain eligibility to pay in state rates in subsequent semesters. Transfers within or between South Carolina colleges and universities of a student seeking a certificate, diploma, associate, baccalaureate, or graduate level degree does not constitute a break in enrollment.

62-607 Effect of Change of Residency

- B. If a dependent or independent person voluntarily leaves the state, and information becomes available that would impact the existing residency status, eligibility for in state rates shall end on the last day of the academic session during which domicile is lost. Application of this provision shall be at the discretion of the institution involved. However, a student must continue to be enrolled and registered for classes (excluding summers) in order to maintain eligibility to pay in state rates in subsequent semesters.

62-604 Non Resident Aliens, Non Citizens, and Non Permanent Residents.

A. Except as otherwise specified in this section or as provided in Section 62-609 (1) & (2), independent non citizens and non permanent residents of the United States will be assessed tuition and fees at the non resident, out of state rate.

Independent non resident aliens, including refugees, asylees, and parolees may be entitled to resident, in state classification once they have been awarded permanent resident status by the U.S. Department of Justice and meet all the statutory residency requirements provided that all other domiciliary requirements are met. Time spent living in South Carolina immediately prior to the awarding of permanent resident status does not count toward the twelve month residency period. Certain non resident aliens present in the United States in specified visa classifications are eligible to receive in state residency status for tuition and fee purposes as prescribed by the Commission on Higher Education. They are not, however, eligible to receive state sponsored tuition assistance/scholarships.

What does that mean?

- Independent non-citizens and non-permanent residents of the United States will be assessed tuition and fees at the non-resident, out-of-state rate.
- Refugees, asylees, and parolees may be entitled to in-state residency once they have received their Green card and met the SC Residency requirement.
- Time spent waiting for permanent resident status (time prior to getting your Green card) does not count towards the 12 month physical presence requirement.
- Certain VISA classifications are entitled to in-state tuition and fees.
- Note: Student who are granted I-485 Pending status, as well as students in the US on Temporary Protective Status, are NOT green card holders and therefore cannot be considered SC Residents.

Approved Visa Classifications

Visa Classification Description

A-1	Highest diplomatic officers and their families
A-2	Staff under diplomatic officers and their families
E-2	Investor assisting in operating an enterprise who also invests a large amount of capital (and their families)
G-1	Principal representatives to international organizations (and their families)
G-2	Other representatives of foreign governments or international organizations (and their families)
G-3	Representatives of foreign governments (and their families)
G-4	Officers and employees of international organizations (and their families)

Approved Visa Classifications - Continued

Visa Classification	Description
H-1B	Temporary Professional Workers
H-2A	Temporary Agricultural Workers
H-2B	Temporary workers whose skills are needed in the U.S.
H-3	Trainees or participants in a special education exchange program
H-4	Dependents of H-1, H-2, H-3 employees
K-1	Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
K-2	Child of Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
L-1	Intra-company transfers, i.e., managers or executives who have worked abroad for branch of U.S. firm
L-2	Dependents of L-1 visa holder
N-8	Parent of alien child accorded special immigrant status
N-9	Child of an alien parent accorded special immigrant status

62-611. Incorrect Classification

- A. Persons incorrectly classified as residents are subject to reclassification and to payment of all non resident tuition and fees not paid. If incorrect classification results from false or concealed facts, such persons may be charged tuition and fees past due and unpaid at the out of state rate. The violator may also be subject to administrative, civil, and financial penalties. Until these charges are paid, such persons will not be allowed to receive transcripts or graduate from a South Carolina institution.
- B. Residents whose resident status changes are responsible for notifying the Residency Official of the institution attended of such changes.

62-612. Inquiries and Appeals

- A. Inquiries regarding residency requirements and determinations should be directed to the institutional residency official.
- B. Each institution will develop an appeals process to accommodate persons wishing to appeal residency determinations made by the institution's residency official. Neither the primary residency official nor appellate official(s) can waive the provisions of the Statute governing residency for tuition and fee purposes.

Topics for Additional Discussion

- Potential Changes to Residency Regulation for 2015
- Veterans Legislation Update
- Immigration Act - Reviewing the model
- Deferred Action of Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

Potential Changes to Residency Regulation for 2015

- Definitions will be removed/incorporated into document
- Voluntary/Involuntary Language removed from 62-607
- Support measure for independent persons will include cost of attendance language
- Responsibility for domicile language will be clarified
- Vehicle registration for all vehicles clarified
- Military transfer law incorporated

Veterans Legislative Update

H 3086 General Bill, By [Daning](#),

Summary:

A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 59-112-50, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO IN-STATE TUITION RATES FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, SO AS TO REVISE THE CRITERIA UNDER WHICH VETERANS WHO ARE HONORABLY DISCHARGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS MAY RECEIVE IN-STATE TUITION RATES.

Status: Did not pass 2013-2014 Legislative session. Will need to be reintroduced in January 2015, at beginning of new two year session.

Veterans Legislative Update

S 93 General Bill, By Young,

Summary:

TO AMEND SECTION [59-112-20](#) OF THE 1976 CODE, RELATING TO RATES OF TUITION AND FEES TO BE PAID BY STUDENTS ENTERING OR ATTENDING STATE INSTITUTIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR IN-STATE TUITION RATES TO ELIGIBLE PERSONS FUNDING THEIR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION OR TRAINING WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS GI BILL.

Status: Did not pass 2013-2014 Legislative session. Will need to be reintroduced in January 2015, at beginning of new two year session.

Veterans Legislative Update

HR 357 Federal GI Bill Tuition Fairness Act,

Summary:

VA SHALL NOT APPROVE CHAPTER 30 OR 33 BENEFITS AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS THAT CHARGE OUT-OF-STATE TUITION RATES TO VETERANS. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAY REQUIRE COVERED INDIVIDUALS TO SHOW INTENT BY MEANS OTHER THAN SATISFYING PHYSICAL PRESENCE.

Status: US House and Senate have passed versions of this legislation. They will need to conference to determine which version is passed.

SC Illegal Immigration Reform Act of 2008

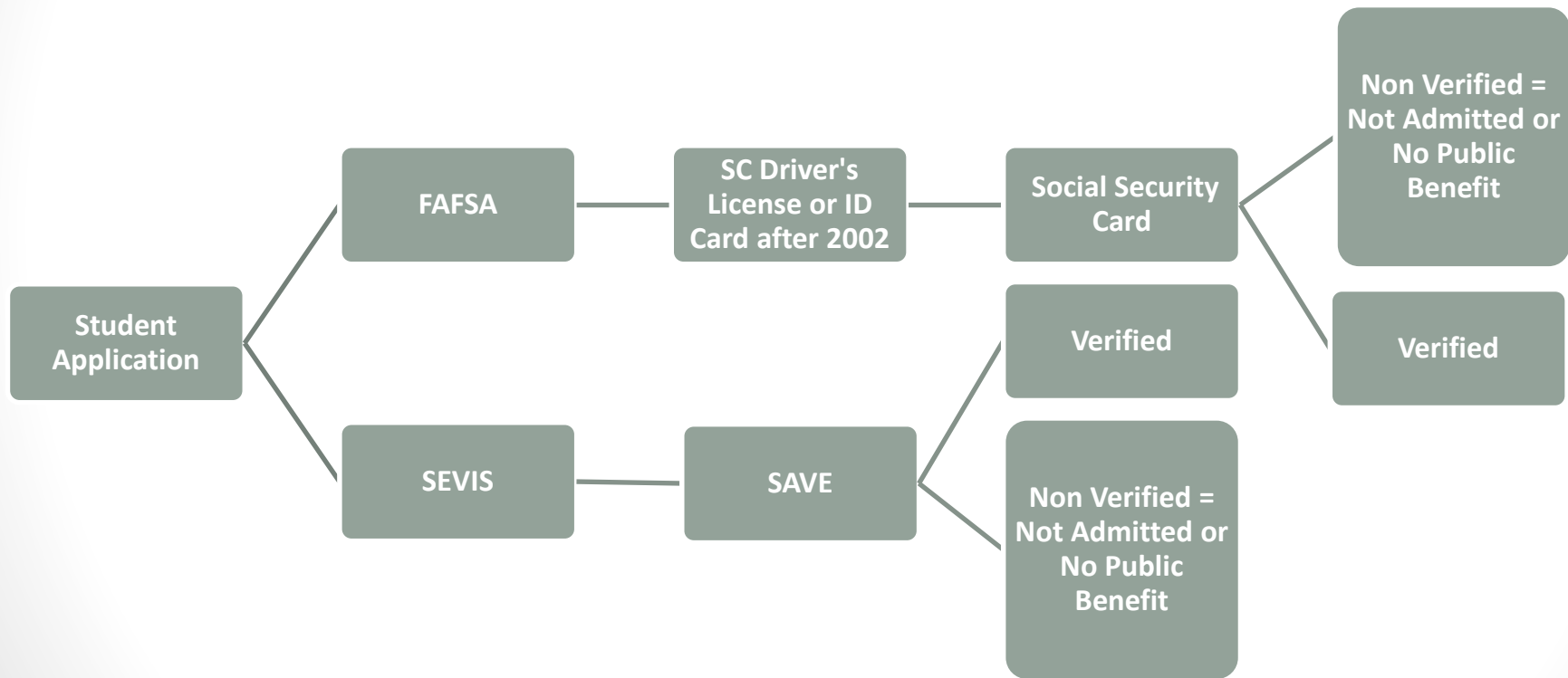
SECTION 17. Chapter 101, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

"Section 59-101-430. (A) An alien unlawfully present in the United States is not eligible to attend a public institution of higher learning in this State, as defined in Section 59-103-5. The trustees of a public institution of higher learning in this State shall develop and institute a process by which lawful presence in the United States is verified. In doing so, institution personnel shall not attempt to independently verify the immigration status of any alien, but shall verify any alien's immigration status with the federal government pursuant to 8 USC Section 1373(c).

(B) An alien unlawfully present in the United States is not eligible on the basis of residence for a public higher education benefit including, but not limited to, scholarships, financial aid, grants, or resident tuition."

SC Illegal Immigration Reform Act

Recommended Process for Verification



Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

“On June 15, 2012, the Secretary of Homeland Security announced that certain people who came to the United States as children and meet several key guidelines may request consideration of deferred action for a period of two years, subject to renewal, and would then be eligible for work authorization.

Deferred action is a discretionary determination to defer removal action of an individual as an act of prosecutorial discretion. **Deferred action does not provide an individual with lawful status.”**

DACA (continued)

- Your institution may have received inquiries concerning individuals with status under the federal Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). SC Code of Laws §59-101-430 requires that state institutions must verify immigration status with the federal government and institutional personnel do not have the discretion to independently verify immigration status for any student including those presenting with DACA.

DACA (continued)

- With respect to the state-supported scholarship and grant programs each program regulation includes language that requires in-state residents eligible to receive scholarships and grants to be a legal permanent resident of the US before they can be awarded. The program regulations refer back to the State's residency Regulation for clarification. Again, if individuals are not in receipt of a Green Card, they will not be eligible to receive in-state resident classification or the state scholarships or grants. Sections from program regulations are excerpted below concerning legal permanent status. Please refer to the full regulation for additional detail.

Items on the CHE Website that deal with SC Residency

<http://www.che.sc.gov/StudentServices/Residency/Residency.htm>

- Residency Law
- Residency Regulation (Approved as of June 26, 2009)
- Approved Visa Classifications
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Military Scenarios

Residency

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Questions and Answers